NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street. MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—APTER DARE; OR, LON-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—CARTOUCHE-THE TWO PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue

FRENCH THEATRE. Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPTY DEMPTY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- THE EMERALD WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-STILL WATER RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. -- ETHIC HAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO BRYANTS OPERA HOUSE, Tampany Building, 141 TORY PARTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -CON

HIBPRNIAN MINSTRELS, Apolio Hall, corner of Broads and Pub at. O'FLAHERTY'S DHRAME. NEW TORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. - EQUESTRIAN CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-THEO. THOMAS' GRANT

HOOLEY'S OFERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. BROGELYN ATHENEUR, corner of Atlantic and Clin.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. New York, Friday, January 1, 1869.

THE NEWS.

The cable telegrams are dated December 31. despatch from Athens states that the Greek inter has gone to Cerigo to disband the volun-Minister has gone to Cerigo to disband the volun-teers, and another despatch from Constantinople alindes to the good feeding of the Turkish govern-ment to Greek subjects in that city. It is east that the Greek volunteers in Crete have surrendered to the Turks and that a provisional gov-ernment has been essablished there. The meeting of the conference of the great Powers on the Eastern question is announced to have been

Another terrible colliery explosion has taken place Twenty-six dead bodies have already on taken from the put

basendors on New Year's Day on their arred in Malaga and barricades have

a droutful massacre of European families is anun's to have been committed in New Zealand by the Mairice.

His currently reported to Washington that E. Joy Morres, the American Minister 18 Turkey, is to be recalled, and that the name of his successo? Will be presented to the present Congress for confirmation. The Western Linco Telegraph monopoly are en-deavoring to so manupulate Mr. Washburne's Tele-graph bill as to cause its indefinite postponement. In this operation, however, they will doubtless be defeated, as Mr. Washburne will give the matter his personal attention. It is believed that under no cir-

mstances can the building of a new telegraph line twees Washington and New York be prevented. between Washington and New York to prevented.
Several witnesses have been examined before the
Grand Jury of the Instrict of Columbia, in order to
secure a new indictanent against John H. Surratt.
Among the witnesses examined were Brooke Stabler
and the onlored woman, Susan Ann Jackson.

The agent of the Virginia Express Company at forfolk was knocked down yesterday morning, while on his way to the deput, and robbed of \$12,000.

The Innual state improvement Convention, need at Pearla, it, appointed a committee to lay the matter before the Legislature. From La Saile to the month of the river is 220 miles, and the proposed improvements will cost \$2,000,000.

General Grant visited Girard College, Philadelphia,

resterday. To-day, at the invitation of the City Councils, he will receive the citizens of Philadelphia

Connects, he will receive the citizens of Philadelphia at Independence Hall.

A fire occurred in Providence, R. I., yesterday morning, which destroyed property to the value of \$60,000. Among the sufferers by this fire are the proprietors of the Providence Evening Press, whose loss is \$50,000. Twenty-five operatives at work in the upper part of the building which was burned had their egress cut of by the burning of the stairways and made their escape by climbing down a chain used for huisting. chain used for hoisting.

The office of the Register, at Marksville, La., was

stally destroyed a few days since by a mob, which as led by the editor of an opposition paper in the

maily opened pesterday. The directors passed over the road from Albany to Binghamton, making the run in five hours and difty-seven minutes,
The Stearns wooden mills at Pittsfield, Mass., were

destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss \$100,000.

The troubles with the negroes on the Ogeochee river, Ga., continue unabased. On Wednessay night another plantation was destroyed, the owner's house burned and the crops destroyed. The negroes are well armed and in large force and seem determined

o resist the authorities.

Another battle is reported to have taken place be Another batter at reported to have taken place be-tween the Indiana and government troops, in the Washits mountains, in which many Indiana are said to have been killed, and Satanta, chief of the Clowas, and Little Beaver, chief of the Arapahoes, taken

A londed shell exploded and completely demolished a furnace in an iron foundry in Concord, N. H., yes-terday, fatally wounding one of the workmen. Martin and Thompson, charged with robbing the

Merchants' Union Express, were yesterlay, under the provisions of the extratition treaty, hunded over by the Canadian authorities at Windsor to the United

In the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and slaughter: 297 males and sixteen females were sen-tenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison—two of the males for life. The aggregate term of imprison-ment for the remainder was 1,072 years and ten

The United States District Attorney for the So ern district of New York during the year just closed instituted in the federal courts 1,923 suits and closed

The United States Marshal for this district during the year 1868 executed 1,300 warrants and 417 at-tachments, seized 417 distilleries and 4,683 barrels of whiskey and served 1,100 capiases.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution creating a new office—engrossing clerk for the Common Council, with a salary of \$3,000 per annum; \$800 was appropriated to the pastor of St. James' church; \$103 to the Bioomingdale Methodist Episcopal church; \$25,000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, and \$5,000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society. Charles M. Rodgers, of No. 42 East Twelfth street,

was assaulted in front of his own house by two un-known men, who robbed him of a gold watch and stabbed him in the left side, inflicting a mortal

prove him to be the burgiar who has been operating so successfully for some weeks in West Twentieth street, where a number of houses were broken into and a large amount of wearing apparel and other

circles of Brooklyn and a member of the Rev. Dr. Blanchard's church has been missing from her home for several days past and fears are entertained that

tain Leitch, will leave pier 45 North river at nine tam Leitch, will leave pier 45 North river at nine o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at half-past seven A. M. Hereafter the steamers of this line will leave at such hours on Saturday that they may not be detained by want of sufficient water on the bar, and the mails will always close one hour and a half before they sail.

steamship Europa, Captain Craig, of the r line, will leave pier No. 20 North river, at twelve M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Glasgow, calling at Londonderry to land passengers, &c.

The Merchants' line steamship General Grant, Captain Quick, will sail at three P. M. to-morrow (Saturday), from pier No. 12 North river, for New

The stock market yesterday, considering re stringency in money, was strong and buoy-Gold railled to 135, and closed at the quotation 134% a 135. The highest price of gold during the year 1868 was 150 and the lowest 132%.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General F. P. Blair, of St. Louis: Senator George E. Spencer, of Alabama; Senator A. H. Cragin, of New Hampshire; G. T. Cobb, of New Jersey; Senator James Harian, of Iowa; A. B. Richmond, of Pennsylvania; Colonel J. S. Sterns and J. S. Davis, of Massachusetts, and Judson Jarvis, of Monticello, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Colonel T. S. Kent, of Binghamton: Lieutenant G.

Partridge, of the United States Army; C. H. Coon, of Ohio, and Surgeon J. M. Reed, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General Badeau, of the United States Army, land

Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, are at the

Congressman D. McCarthy, of New York; Thomas E. Graves, of Massachusetts; E. T. Hatch, of Burnalo; J. W. Bradley, of Maine; and Colonel N. P. Clapp, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain Ward, of the United States Army; Wyley

Woodbridge, of Louisiana; W. A. Galbrath, of Erie, Pa.; General W. H. Reynolds and Colonel C. W. Tompkins, of Providence, and G. B. St. John, of Connecticut, are at the Hoffman House. Colonel E. R. Logan and Captain B. Saunders, of the United States Army; Dr. R. Gibson, of Jackson, Miss.; and Captain G. D. Green, of Macon, Gu., are

New Year's Day, 1869-The New Age of Yes, the old year is gone, and the new year.

with the ringing of bells from a hundred thou. sand turrets around the circuit of the earth, has been or will be this day ushered in. Great and weighty events have been added to the annals of mankind in the brief but crowded interval last to the present New Year morning. Under the appointed laws of the universe our glorious though somewhat shaky little planet, with her attendant handmaiden, puranes her steady course in "swinging round her circle;" but the world of the human family, under the new propelling forces of steam and lightning, moves onward under a continually increasing momentum.

Just entering upon a new age of American progress, we stand looking out upon the oundless prospect before us, as stood the Spanish discoverer, Balboa, in exulting wonder, when first confronted by the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. What is our manifest destiny? With General Grant secured as our incoming President we all feel assured of better times. It must be so, Southern reconstruction will be settled, and negro suffrage and the national finances. debt, bonds, banks and taxes, and on a good foundation. We may say that we know this; but we do not know what strange things may turn up in the unearthing of the whiskey frauds and whiskey rings, or among the wrangling factions in Congress, nor what will be the solution of the Alabama claims, the Chinese question, the Cuba question, the Mexican question, Mormon polygamy or women's rights. Nor do we know when our new Court House will be finished, or when our new Post Office will be commenced, nor what will be the dividends or distribution of our Corporation rings and jobs during the year before us. We know enough, however, to predict for this country and this imperial city a future of progress, prosperity and grandeur utterly eclipsing the

wildest visions of imperial Rome. As the contemporaneous index for the last thirty odd years of the growth and development of this metropolis we turn to the New YORK HEBALD. Time was when it was a great achievement to secure, a few hours in advance of our rivals, the latest news from Europe via Boston by pony express, or from Mexico by horse power. Time was when the expenses of our Abyssinian correspondence of last year would have absorbed our yearly income. About that time the expenditures of the national government were not much in excess of the city expenses and wastages now under the control of Tammany Hall, and about two-thirds less than the present annual stealings of the whiskey rings. In General Jackson's time the country was turned upside down and inside out and involved in general bankruptcy from his financial pet bank policy of inflation on a basis of thirty millions of specie

drawn from the coffers of a superseded tional bank. Now the perquisites of the na-tional banks on the national bonds are from twenty-five to thirty millions a year, and nobody cares, and we flourish under federal taxations of four or five hundred millions a year, gh very few of the masses of the people have held as much as a ten cent coin in po ion for five or six years past.

The HERALD, like the city and the republic, has gone through all these vicinsitudes, steadily onward and upward-Excelsion and onward and upward is still our motto. The independent press, coming in with steam-ships, soon undermined the stupid old party hack newspaper system of the Albany Re-gency and the Washington Kitchen Cabinet. And now the telegraph—which, twenty-five years ago, Cave Johnson, a leading member in Congress, coupled with mesmerism humbug-has made the independent press "the power behind the throne, greater the throne itself," in both hemispheres. Our news and editorial columns are from day to day the past day's history of the world, with a look into the future; our advertisements are an instructive "map of busy life," more interesting than the daintiest romance. Our readers know this morning what was done yesterday in London, Berlin, Paris, Madrid and Vienna on the one hand, and in Havana, New Orleans and San Francisco on the other A year or two hence, with the globe belted by the telegraph, we shall get the news from China half a day in advance of the day itself.

This engine-the telegraph-is too powerful for any private monopoly or associated mo-nopolies of speculators. With us, as in Europe, it must be taken under the control of the government. Otherwise a few telegraph monopo lies, on their own terms, will rule the press. the money market, the banks, the merchants, and the general business of the whole country. We look for the indicated reform during the year before us as we look for many other good things under the new dispensation now clo

Andy Johnson may retire to the mounts of Tennessee; Seymour may spend the evening of his days in fishing and hunting; General Blair may be forgotten, save as a lieut of Sherman, in his "great march to the sea the Pacific railroad may create cities in th desert of Utah rivalling Baalbec and Palmyra; our god Terminus may be planted on the one hand among the icebergs of the Arctic Circle, and on the other at the isthmus of Darien the Napoleon dynasty may disappear, and a republic may take its place; one general may succeed another; New York city may expand to a population of five millions; but still there is no reason why an independent press, like the HERALD, which has grown with the city's growth and "strengthened with its strength," should not continue to be the favorite ournal of its people and of the country at large. Aiming at this high distinction, and keeping in view the progressive agencies and spirit of the age, we have the honor to wish our grand army of intelligent readers in this city, the State and the Union, and in all the four continents and the islands of the sea, one and all, "a happy New Year."

New Phase of the Cuba Revolution

While the government in Havana assidu ously represses all official news from the scene of the insurgent movements in Cuba, advices gather from all sides which indicate the inability of either side to triumph over its opponent. It is now nearly three months since insurrection was first proclaimed at Yara, and while the insurgents have in that time obtained control of nearly one-half of the territory of the island, they have, from their want of arms and military organization, been unable to obtain possession of a single fortified place or port. On the other hand, the government has found itself cooped up in the large town and harbor fortifications wherever the revolution has shown its head, and the main body of its forces is to-day occupied in an attempt to reopen communication between the port of Nuevitas and the important city of Puerto Principe.

the contest, has been the cause of the delay which has been witnessed in the revolution, and is to-day the motive which is inducing a gradual change in the character of the movement. Our advices from the central department state that large numbers of the slaves and contracted coolies are constantly leaving the plantations and presenting themselves to the authorities. Not holding possession of the country the government has no resource but to enroll these, and, in stress of reinfor ments, to make soldiers of them. While this s passing at General Valmaseda's leadquar ters the insurgent leaders are reported as holding a conference within fifty miles of him, at Sibanica, to take into consideration the question of the slaves. As all order on the planta tions is fast slipping away they think it better to take the bull by the horns at once, and it is already whispered that emancipation will be decreed. Private advices received from highly respectable parties in Havara confirm these views and state that the excitement in the public mind is very great there.

Another indication of the changing character ter of the contest will be found in our columns to-day, in a communication from the secretary of a new secret organization in Havana styled the "Laborantes," and a translation of its first address to the 'working classes." Although the note of the secretary states that the body has in its ranks the mos influential and wealthy classes, their proclamation is undoubtedly addressed to the slaves, from whom they expect to draw their fighting material. It is incendiary in its character and cannot fail to produce still greater excitement among the negroes and coolies. It is a gathering of materials for the burning, to which the torch may or may not be applied on the arrival of General Dulce, now expected to arrive from Spain, with the new programme of government for the colonies of Caba and Porto Rico. The crisis which awaits his arrival is now so near at hand that surmise on our present data is uncalled for

NEW YEAR'S DAY CALLS .- This is set apart for the blooded racers. Young men of tash and spirit are expected to make faster time than Dexter ever trotted. In fact, they should be ubiquitous to meet half the demands made upon them by this outrageous and barbarous habit of trying to see how many of their friends they can call upon in one day.

The grand complimentary banquet given to rofessor Morse on Tuesday evening last in this city would, at any season and in any place, have been an appropriate and well deserve recognition of the services rendered to man-kind by the distinguished guest to whose science, genius and untiring devotion to his great purpose the world is indebted for the boon of the recording telegraph. The banque might well have taken place in any country of the face of the globe, for wherever civilization reaches the benefit of the electric telegraph has been felt; but here national pride com bines with gratitude to render any honor paid to this most eminent of their fellow country men peculiarly acceptable to Americans. It is no wonder, therefore, that the company gathered on this occasion should have included many of the most respectable of our citizens, and that the affair, in spite of all drawbacks, should have been a decided success. It may, indeed have been matter of surprise to some that such a demonstration should have been made a this particular time, and that a great telegraph monopoly, which has hitherto ignored Profes sor Morse's services and claims, should have become so suddenly impressed with the duty of giving a costly entertainment in his honor. But all this mystery was cleared up by the speech of the President of the Western Union Company, who, with singular lack of judgment, made it evident by his ill-timed remark that the honor to Professor Morse was simply a decoy duck to affect a great lobby moveme upon Congress, and that the real object of the oncoctors of the affair was to assail the pro posed telegraphic reform, and to spread abroad the erroneous impression that the Professor and the company assembled to meet him were all opposed to the absorption of the telegraph in the postal system of the government It is true that the innocence and honesty of true genius threw a terrible stumbling block in the way of the schemers. Professor Morse's naive declaration that he had from the earlies days realized the importance of a governmen control of the telegraph and that he still adhered to his former opinions was fatal to their main object. Nevertheless their popgun was shot off amidst the heavy artillery of the after linner speeches, and if it did not produce any very terrible results, it at least served to tter the guests and to expose the animu of the whole affair.

The President of the Western Union Tele graph Company, in assailing the proposed bill or the construction of a telegraph line from New York to Washington and denouncing the general principle of a government tele graph, asserted that the plan was opposed by all the American press, with one or two exceptions. This is an entire misstatement The truth is that, excepting one or two insignificant papers, with small local circulations no respectable journal has ventured to speak out against the projected reform. Even the attempt of the Western Union monopoly to coerce the press into opposition to Washburne's measure by threatening to discontinue the existing press contracts and to raise the rates for news reports has signally failed in its object. The usually subservient organs of the monopoly have thus far refused to be whipped into line, and the independent papers all over the country, wherever they have spoken on the subject, have leaned towards the proposed government system. It has been everywhere conceded that the prevailing high rates for the transmission of messages check the growth of telegraphic correspondence and operate unjustly in favor of the large capitalist against the general commercial community. It has been stated that, while low rates are necessity, the cheaper telegraphing become the greater will be the falling off in the postal revenues, and that the two means of communiestion must be combined in the hands of the government or the postal system eventually abandoned. So far, therefore, from opposing e projected reform the argum independent press have been used in its favor. and, if left entirely untrammelled by personal considerations, every intelligent journalist in America would take a broad view of the subject and agree with Professor Morse that so mighty an engine as the telegraph should be held in the strong bands of the government.

The President of the Western Union m nopoly further objects to the government plan, or the reason that all the public department are corruptly managed. "Look at the whiskey rings and the internal revenue rings," he exclaims, with the authority of one who has filled an important internal revenue office. "and then imagine the telegraph business confided to such hands." Well, we do not feel disposed to question the President's authority as to the corruptions to which he alludes; but it is well known that the Post Office Department has been less subjected than any other public department to the suspicion of dishe practices. His reasoning, if carried out to its gitimate result, would break up the Pos Office and every other public department and put the whole machinery of the government into the hands of private companies. But the telegraph would necessarily require experts to operate it. Politicians are not telegraph operators, as a general thing, and hence the telegraph department would be less liable to partisan control than any other in the government. Besides, the objection to which we have alluded, if well founded, could readily be met by a provision against the removal of any telegraph operator except for incompetency or dishonesty. The operators them selves, who feel more than any other class the grinding and exacting character of the exist ing monopoly, if left to express their real sentiments, would petition in a body for the proposed change.

The main point made by the President of the Western Union was that it would be an act of injustice to the existing telegraph companies if the government should, at this late day, enter upon the business. This is an entire fallacy. The charters have been the free gift of the people to private companies, who have enjoyed them for years and made enormous fortunes out of them. No such exclusive privileges could be made perpetual without great injustice and injury to the people. Patents granted to men of genius and science for the greatest inventions in the world are only allowed to exist for a limited period, and then revert to the government. The Western Union corporation has enjoyed its charter longer than a great inventor can enjoy his patent, and the

people have now a perfect right to reclaim it if the public interest renders it desirable to do so. Besides, it has made a bad use of its trust. Instead of being conducted in the interests of the people, it has been made to enrich rings and combinations by watering the stock and raising the capital to a fictitious value. It is true, as Professor Morse says, that the gov-ernment should pay the existing companies the full value of their lines, and this is provided for in the Washburne bill, which is only the pioneer of the great movement. Bids are to be invited for the construction of new lines, and then the old lines can be purchased by the government at twenty-five per cent less than the ascertained cost of new lines. No fairer proposition than this can be conceived. It is just to the companies and to the country while to take the old lines at their own inflated and fictitious valuation would be a fraud upon the people and would defeat the main object of the government telegraph. Cheapness of transmission can never be attained without honesty and economy of construction, and this is just what Washburne's bill seeks to secure.

Financial Twaddlers In and Out of Congress

Senator Morton made an elaborote speech on the national finances, and on resumption of specie payments in particular; the editor of the chief radical organ here seized the opportunity to ventilate his crude notions in a pretentious and long-winded article in reply; and Mr. Morton was silly enough to suppose this was worthy of an answer. It is all bandying of words and mere twaddle. It is proverbial that men often love to talk a great deal about that of which they know little; and that is precisely the case with our Senatorial and editorial would-be philosophers. There is not a practical idea in their financial lucubrations. The radical editor, who has a large stock of vanity, must be delighted with the indirect puff received from the Senator. This hobby of esumption is ridden to death, but the country is brought no nearer the object aimed at. In fact, forced resumption is impracticable, whether immediate, as one of these theorist proposes, or by a slower process, as proposed by the other. Mr. McCulloch tried it, and failed. The British government made several efforts after the wars with the first Napoleon were ended, and failed; and it was only after eight to ten years that resumption was brought about by the natural laws of trade. Then it came almost imperceptibly, as the dew falls from heaven. It will come to us in the same mauner, but probably within a shorter period, for the increase of wealth, trade and population is much greater here. The amount of currency in circulation this year will be found to be insufficient a few years hence. It is a waste of time, therefore, to discuss the question of resumption. We shall grow up to that naturally, and any attempt to force it can only result in disaster.

THE EASTERN QUESTION-THE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.—Cable despatches which we print this morning show that the armness of Turkey has been crowned with unexpected success. Greece has been compelled to adopt a pacific policy. The insurrectionary spirit has been effectually put down in Crete. The Conference, which was to hold its first session in Paris on the 2d of January, has, in consequence, been indefinitely postponed. The pluck which Turkey has manifested at this time cannot be too highly praised. A little more encouragement to the forces of modern civilization and a hearty submission to the new conditions which these forces generate, and the so-called sick man has a healthful and promising career before him. Not the least mportant of the various announcements is that which informs us that to-day the Emperor Napoleon, in his address to the foreign ambassadors, will point to the negotiations on the Eastern question as a fresh pledge of the pacific policy now in general favor throughout Europe.

THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR AND THE WEATHER. -So much depends upon the weather on New Year's Day that yesterday the lowering aspect of the skies provoked considerable discussion. It was feared that the prospect was threateningly dubious, and housekeepers hardly knew which most to dread, a plentiful lack of visitors or a sad story of soiled carnets. Uncertain, however, as the prospect was yesterday evening, all awake this morning to a bright hope for better things, political, financial and social. Rain or shine, snow or thaw, let us join in the congratulations and the cheerful anticipations of the season. If the Old Year went out gloomily let the New Year be heartily welcomed. A happy New Year to us all!

"A HAPPY NEW YEAR,"-Everybody looks happy, for the reason that there can be but one change, and that in our favor in many directions-a change for the better in our government, a change of Presidents, a change in the Alabama claims affair, a change in our finances, a change in the whiskey revenue.

MOVEMENTS OF CENERAL GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 1868 ... General Grant visited Grand College this morning, and will to-morrow afternoon receive the citizens at Independence Hall, having accepted the invitation of the City Councils.

BOOK MOTICE.

CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES Brigadier General Cay V. Henry, U. S. A., of Fortress Monroe, has fer some time past been engaged in pre-paring a book containing the military histories of thos from the ranks, from civil life or the volunteers, trom the racks, from civil life or the volunteer, the class of appointments known as "civilian, in contradistinction to those given to graduate of West Foot. These men during the war rendere distinguished service in the volunteer regiment from the different States, and have been chosen from the most respectable and inducential citizen families General Henry has compiled about 1,500 biographic of these of corresponds his book is now ready for publication. Before it is brought before the public, however the nature is anxious to receive a guarantee for the sale of a certain number, and to this end request that persons willing to subscribe will send their names to him.

ROBBERY BY A CUSAN SLAVE.

His Deape and Probable Residence

His Iscape and Probable Residence in New York.

The police authorities at the Central Office have been apprised that on the 10th of November last, a mutatto slave owned by Nrs. Rosie A. Scala, of Havana, aged thirty-nve, named "Joes," robbed his mistress of \$10,000 in gold and Spanish notes on the lange l'Espagnol of that city, and escaped with his booty. It is supposed that he left at first for either the clues of New Oricans or Mobile, and then made his way to New York, the is represented to be an intelligent person, speaking the French, singlish and Spanish languages, and bearing a certificate of liberation. His appearance to of a nature to deceive the most wary. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest and the recovery of the stolen money, which the detectives of this city are carnessity endeavoring to effect.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. The Dying of the Old Year-Busy Preparafor the New Your-Scenes

Evening in the City-Programme for Teams. It was a busy day yesterday—busy as the closing day of the old year, busy in the preparations for the new year; streets and stores and city cars and carriages were filled with busy people. There were the last holiday purchases to be made, and in consequence a day of busy shopping for the ladies among all the varieties of dry goods, jewelry, toys, books and flowers. There was a great deal to be attended to in the way of preparations for the new year receptions—the confectioneries to visit, further orders to be left at the baker's, something more showy in the way of cake and fruit baskets, and crockery and cuttery to be obtained, and an addition to be made to the stores of wines and other liquors, the supply of which previously laid in it was feared would not equal the demand. All this was also ladies' work. There were new clothes to be got—a glossy chapean as previously laid in it was feared would not equal the were new clothes to be got—a glossy chapeau as bran new as the year; white gloves possessing the same virginal fresnness; boots with toes of the gondon prow pattern—suits, in fact, of special smartness for to-day's calls. This was the work of young men. Staid business men, whose souls are more absorbed in speculations in real estate, fancy stocks and trade than in the cut of garments and the fairest of feminine smiles, were busy straightening out their year's accounts. There was unwonted excitement, or rather the excitement indigenous to the closing of the year, everywhere—in the streets and out of them. in store, in shop, in counting room. There were dissolutions of old firms and formations of new ones; closing of old business engagements and commencement of new ones. The day in, fact, was generally given up to winding up the year's old work and preparing for the new work of the new year. With many, as the clock on old Trinity struck the midnight hour, the dying of the old year and the ushering in of the new, it was the time of solemn resolves for the future, of high purpose, of the laying aside of victious habits, of carnest ment to turn over a new leaf. What more fitting time than the end of the year for such resolutions? The time suggests seriousness of thought, but unhappily in the end the resolves thus made mostly turn out as that of the devil's resolving on a certain occasion as portraved with the result in the tollowing familiar quotation:—

When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be;

But the derit got well and derit a monk was he.

We have spoken of it being a busy day. It was, if
anything, a more busy evening; but the business
partook more of a roystering class than otherwise.
Our city barrooms, notwithstanding the Bohenian
assaults on the character of the liquors vended at endenf Kennedy, that great model conservationally improved the morals, barrooms are interdicted to-day inspensing their usual diurnal quota of liquid hing. As the result of the free drinking last is, or rather taking time in this manner by welock, there was a good deal of lively demon on, and the more lively as midnight approach the streets and elsewhere. The streets, in ing with the loddest and most incoherent nes, as, for instance:

rang with the loddest and most incoherent melodies, as, for instance:

By the lake where droops the willow,
Row, brothers, row;
I want to be an angel
And jump Jim Crow.

Or in the following melody, equally curious:

Oft in the stilly night
Make way for liberty, he cried;
I won't go home till morning.

As an offset to this were the solemn services in the Methodist churches, or watching the old year out and new year in, as they are called.

To indulge in prophecy as to the weather to-day is rather deficult. The skies refuse to be prophetic, the thermometer given no pressage of the day and the berometer is equally non-committed. It may refere and it may refere and it may like as the weather to-day is senioration in the late of the custom of calling being induled in to its usual extent; of our ladies doing their best and smiling their pretiest as enfertaining hostesses, and of our young and middle aged and old gentlemen of doing themselves the honr of calling on their lady friends and pariaking of their hospitalities and sweetest looks. Recropolitan juvenliedom—If the weather is propitious and the ice in good condition—will make themselves happy on their skates and with their sleds. The theatres, circus and Ethiopian minstrel concerts—at nearly all of which there will be mittinee performances—will also be foil. At some of the public institutions there will be entertainments given to the inmates, and many hearts thereby made happy. To all we wish a "happy New Year."

Watch Meetings-Religious Exercises in the Methodist Churches-A Solemn Midnight

the traditional "oldest inhabitant" came into play, the Methodist Church has celebrated the departure of each old year and the advent of every new one of each old year and the advent of every new one by religious services at their various places of public worship. From the fact that these assemblinges break up soon after the midnight hour has been passed, and that the time is spent in anti-cipation of passed, and that the time is spent in anticipation of
the birth of a new yearly epoch of time, they
have been appropriately termed "Watch Meetings."
Last night presented no exception to the general
rule with the Methodist societies, but both in the
city and in Brooklyn all the churches were well altended, and at an hour unusual for worshippers the
streets in the vicinity of the leading Methodist Episcopal churches were thronged with devout inen and
women who were proceeding to spend in prayer and
praise the last moments of the year of our Lord
1888, and the first of its newly-born successor, 1869.
The services in all the difference noticeable beautiful The services in the only difference noticeable being due to the peculiar tastes of the minister or layman who presided. Passages of Scripture affording consolation to the believer or calculated to cause conviction to the samer were read, some of the more appropriate hymns of John Wesley, which spoke of the might of time and the read, some of the more appropriate hymns of John Wesley, which spoke of the flight of time and the necessity for preparation for eternity, were sung; and Christian brethren offered prayers for the forgiveness of the sins which marred the record of the past year, and for strength to live better in the new one. Addresses were delivered, the speakers dwelling upon the uncertainty of life, the great good mess of God and the unworthness of the sons of men, exhorting all present to come to a determination that the year 1869 should see a greater devotion in His service and a greater zeal for his glory. The most solemn part in the services was, however, the spending of the time which ushered in the new year in profound slience, the whole congregation with bowel heads joining in silent prayer. The most careless person present time. The slowly ticking clock spoke of the rapid flight of time, the associations of the house of prayer suggested religious thoughts, and the whole building seemed to be filled with a power which, though unseen, was nevertheless present. When at last the birth of the opening year was announced the congregations sang songs of praises to the God of Ages, and after prayer dispersed to their homes with hearts full of devotion and gratitude and with minds strengthened by the exercises of the solemn hour.

Amusements This Day and Evening.

There will be a few exceptions to-day, some managers being determined to force matinees upon their indulgent patrons. It is almost needless to state, however, that such exhibitions will be slimly attended. Evening representations are of course distinct from the mercenary objects of day performances. At Pike's Opera House will be presented this evening "La Chanson de Fortunio" and "Les Bavarda." The French theatre offers for the last night but one the famous "Genevieve de Brabant." "Speed the Plough" is the attraction at Wallack's this evening.

The Broadway theatre will have the "Emerald Ring." Is gems will undoubtedly be appreciated. "Humpty" will, of course, welcome over a thousand New Year's visitors this evening.

"After Dark" is the magnet at Niblo's this evening. Good for Palmer. Nobody would go to a matinee.

The Worrell Sisters will appear in their famous buriesque characters in "Barbe Biene" and "La Belle Helene." "Claude Duval," the highwayman, will of course entice a mass of Boweronians at both day and evening performances at the Bowery theatre.

It is needless to say that Wood's Museum is always open. Wild antimals ever on view.

The mumber disappointed yesterday by the post-ponement of the Tammany Imanguration was considerable. Monday evening is set down for the grand reinauguration.

At the New York Circus wild horses gallop at all ed. Evening representations are of course distinct

siderable. Monday evening is set down for the grand reinauguration.

At the New York Circus wild horses gallop at all times, To-day will, perhaps, be no exception to their mercurial excitement.

Tony Pastor intends to have a matine to-day at any cost.

To-morrow expring the habitude of the Parg theatre, Brooklyn, will be sultably entertained by the "Lancashire Lass."

Some of the minstrels will hold matiness to-day, but the majority of them will afford delight by their evening entertainments.

evening entertainments.

"Still Waters Run Deep" will be the programme at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening.

At the Brooklyn Athenaum Signor Blitz has attracted a host of admirers garing his holiday exatutions. His feats are truly bewildering, and his entertainments to-day and to-morrow will, doubtless,

tertainments to-day and to-morrow will, doubtless, afford muca gratification.

Hooley's Minstrels, at both establishments, will hold matines to-day.

There is no doubt that when visiting will have reasonably terminated the public places of amusement will be comfortably occupied.